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DATE: Wednesday, June 15, 2005

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DB=EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

<input type="checkbox"/>	L19	11 and nitrooxonium	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L18	11 and peracid	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L17	17 and cleaning and filter	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L16	0050621	31
<input type="checkbox"/>	L15	0050621.pn.	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L14	0050388.pn.	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L13	9507303.pn.	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	L12	9915256.pn.	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	L11	9745523.pn.	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	L10	9745523.pn.	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	L9	L8	0

DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

<input type="checkbox"/>	L8	L7 same 11	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L7	L6 same 15	22
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	peracid or reoxidator	16391
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	TEMPO	11788

DB=PGPB,USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	tetraamethylpiperidine-n-oxyl	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	cyclic nitroxy	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	cyclic nitroxy compound	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	((food processing equipment) or (membrane filters))	24012

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L7: Entry 22 of 22

File: EPAB

Nov 11, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9957158 A1

TITLE: PROCESS FOR SELECTIVE OXIDATION OF PRIMARY ALCOHOLS

Abstract Text (1):

CHG DATE=20000103 STATUS=O>Primary alcohols, especially in carbohydrates, can be selectively oxidised to aldehydes and carboxylic acids in a low-halogen process by using a peracid in the presence of a catalytic amount of a di-tertiary-alkyl nitroxyl (TEMPO) and a catalytic amount of halide. The halide is preferably bromide and the process can be carried out at nearly neutral to moderately alkaline pH (5-11). The peracid can be produced or regenerated by means of hydrogen peroxide or oxygen. The process is advantageous for producing uronic acids and for introducing aldehyde groups which are suitable for crosslinking and derivatisation.

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L17: Entry 1 of 1

File: EPAB

Jul 23, 2003

PUB-NO: EP001329498A1

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: EP 1329498 A1

TITLE: Process for cleaning filters

PUBN-DATE: July 23, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
JETTEN, JAN MATTHIJS	NL
VAN, DER LUGT JAN PIETER{??	NL
VAN, DOREN HENDRIK AREND{??	NL
VAN, WANDELEN MARIO TARC{??S R	NL

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
TNO	NL

APPL-NO: EP02075219

APPL-DATE: January 18, 2002

PRIORITY-DATA: EP02075219A (January 18, 2002)

INT-CL (IPC): C11 D 11/00; C11 D 3/28; C11 D 7/32; C11 D 3/39; C11 D 7/26

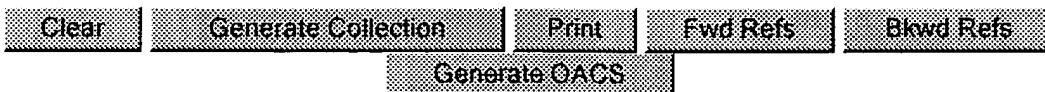
EUR-CL (EPC): C11D003/39; C11D003/39, C11D003/39, C11D007/32, C11D011/00

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=20030902 STATUS=O>????Filters used in the food and beverage industry can be cleaned by contacting the filters with a cyclic nitroxyl compound and a reoxidator or with a nitroxonium compound in a free process. The nitroxyl halogen can be TEMPO or its 4-acetamido or 4-acetoxy derivative, and the nitroxonium compound can be the corresponding oxidised ion obtained by enzymatic or metal catalysed oxidation. The reoxidator may be a peracid, such as peracetic acid, persulphuric acid or permanganic acid, or a metal complex with a hydroperoxide.

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1. Document ID: US 20050121160 A1

L7: Entry 1 of 22

File: PGPB

Jun 9, 2005

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20050121160
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20050121160 A1

TITLE: Process for the separation of organic nitrosonium and/or hydroxylamine compounds by means of cation exchange resins and recovery and oxidation processes based thereon

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 9, 2005

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Jetten, Jan	Zeist		NL	
Besemer, Arie	Amerongen		NL	

US-CL-CURRENT: 162/81; 546/184

ABSTRACT:

A process for the separation of a secondary organic nitrosonium compound and/or a secondary organic hydroxylamine compound from an acidic aqueous medium containing them in dissolved form, includes the step of bringing into contact said acidic aqueous medium with a cation exchange resin. The process is used in a process for the recovery of secondary organic nitroxy compounds from an aqueous medium containing the nitroxy compound and oxidation processes for hydroxy compounds.

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Sequences](#) | [Attachments](#) | [Claims](#) | [KUDC](#) | [Drawn De](#)

2. Document ID: US 20050014669 A1

L7: Entry 2 of 22

File: PGPB

Jan 20, 2005

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20050014669
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20050014669 A1

TITLE: Hypochlorite free method for preparation of stable carboxylated carbohydrate products

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 20, 2005

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Weerawarna, S. Ananda	Seattle	WA	US	
Komen, Joseph Lincoln	Bothell	WA	US	
Jewell, Richard A.	Bellevue	WA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 510/302

ABSTRACT:

A method of making a carboxylated carbohydrate is disclosed, cellulose being a preferred carbohydrate material. Carboxylated cellulose fibers can be produced whose fiber strength and degree of polymerization is not significantly sacrificed. The method involves the use of a catalytic amount of a hindered cyclic oxammonium compounds as a primary oxidant and chlorine dioxide as a secondary oxidant in an aqueous environment. The oxammonium compounds may be formed in situ from their corresponding amine, hydroxylamine, or nitroxyl compounds. The oxidized cellulose may be stabilized against D.P. loss and color reversion by further treatment with an oxidant such as sodium chlorite or a chlorine dioxide/hydrogen peroxide mixture. Alternatively it may be treated with a reducing agent such as sodium borohydride. In the case of cellulose the method results in a high percentage of carboxyl groups located at the fiber surface. The product is especially useful as a papermaking fiber where it contributes strength and has a higher attraction for cationic additives. The product is also useful as an additive to recycled fiber to increase strength. The method can be used to improve properties of either virgin or recycled fiber. It does not require high alpha.-cellulose fiber but is suitable for regular market pulps.

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Sequences](#) | [Attachments](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Drawn De](#)

3. Document ID: US 20040266728 A1

L7: Entry 3 of 22

File: PGPB

Dec 30, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040266728

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040266728 A1

TITLE: Hypochlorite free method for preparation of stable carboxylated carbohydrate products

PUBLICATION-DATE: December 30, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Komen, Joseph Lincoln	Bothell	WA	US	
Weerawarna, S. Ananda	Seattle	WA	US	
Jewell, Richard A.	Bellevue	WA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/57; 514/60, 536/105, 536/56

ABSTRACT:

A method of making a carboxylated carbohydrate is disclosed, cellulose being a preferred carbohydrate material. Carboxylated cellulose fibers can be produced whose fiber strength and degree of polymerization is not significantly sacrificed. The method involves the use of a catalytic amount of a hindered cyclic oxammonium compounds as a primary oxidant and chlorine dioxide as a secondary oxidant in an aqueous environment. The oxammonium compounds may be formed in situ from their corresponding amine, hydroxylamine, or nitroxyl compounds. The oxidized cellulose may be stabilized against D.P. loss and color reversion by further treatment with an oxidant such as sodium chlorite or a chlorine dioxide/hydrogen peroxide mixture. Alternatively it may be treated with a reducing agent such as sodium borohydride. In the case of cellulose the method results in a high percentage of carboxyl groups located at the fiber surface. The product is especially useful as a papermaking fiber where it contributes strength and has a higher attraction for cationic additives. The product is also useful as an additive to recycled fiber to increase strength. The method can be used to improve properties of either virgin or recycled fiber. It does not require high alpha.-cellulose fiber but is suitable for regular market pulps.

Full Title Citation Front Review Classification Date Reference Sequences Attachments Claims IOMC Drawn Ds

4. Document ID: US 20040236016 A1

L7: Entry 4 of 22

File: PGPB

Nov 25, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040236016

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040236016 A1

TITLE: Acidic superabsorbent polysaccharides

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 25, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Thornton, Jeffrey Wilson	Huizen		NL	
Schraven, Bas	Nijmegen		NL	
Thiewes, Harm Jan	Woudenberg		NL	
Van Brussel-Verreast, Dorine Lisa	Bodegraven		NL	
Bemporad, Luca	Gothenburg		SE	
Verwiligen, Anne-Mieke Yvonne Wilhelmina	Zeist		NL	
Besemer, Arie Cornelis	Amerongen		NL	
Kalentuin, Pia	Torslanda		SE	

US-CL-CURRENT: 525/54.3; 525/54.31

ABSTRACT:

A process is disclosed for producing an acidic superabsorbent polysaccharide derivative, comprising the steps of. (a) crosslinking at least one polysaccharide containing acidic groups, such as carboxymethyl cellulose and/or 6-carboxy starch,

with a crosslinking agent to produce a gel; (b) if necessary, adjusting the pH of the polysaccharide to a value between 3.5 and 5.5; (c) comminuting the acidified polysaccharide gel; and (d) drying the comminuted polysaccharide at elevated temperature. The superabsorbent polysaccharide obtainable by this process has a pH below 5 and provides odour control when contacted with malodorous fluids.

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Sequences](#) | [Attachments](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Drawn D](#)

5. Document ID: US 20040166144 A1

L7: Entry 5 of 22

File: PGPB

Aug 26, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040166144

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040166144 A1

TITLE: Bacteria trapping fibrous material

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 26, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Besemer, Arie	Amerongen		NL	
Van Brussel-Verraest, Dorine Lisa	Bodegraven		NL	
Verwilligen, Anne-Mieke	Zeist		NL	
Himmelmann, Gunilla	Molnlycke		SE	
Malmgren, Kent	Sundsvall		SE	
Andreasson, Bo	Sundsvall		SE	
Berland, Carolyn	Molndal		SE	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/443

ABSTRACT:

The invention concerns the use of a fibre modified with functions capable of interacting with microbial cell wall proteins for immobilising micro-organisms in hygiene products. Those functions are particularly capable of interacting with anionic groups and amine groups, and are especially cationic groups and aldehydes, respectively. The fibres may be synthetic or cellulosic. Also hygiene products containing these fibres are described.

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Sequences](#) | [Attachments](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Drawn D](#)

6. Document ID: US 20040118533 A1

L7: Entry 6 of 22

File: PGPB

Jun 24, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040118533

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040118533 A1

TITLE: Process for bonding chemical additives on to substrates containing cellulosic materials and products thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 24, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Shannon, Thomas G.	Neenah	WI	US	
Garnier, Gil Bernard Idier	Neenah	WI	US	
Negri, Alberto Ricardo	Appleton	WI	US	
Goulet, Mike T.	Neenah	WI	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 162/109; 162/158, 162/164.1, 162/164.3, 162/164.5, 162/164.6, 162/179, 162/184

ABSTRACT:

Articles containing cellulose materials and treated with a chemical additive are disclosed. In accordance with the present invention, at least a portion of the cellulose containing the article is modified to include a first moiety. A chemical additive, such as softener or a humectant, is then chosen that includes a second moiety. When the chemical additive is applied to the article, the second moiety on the chemical additive forms a chemical linkage with the first moiety on the cellulose material. In this manner, the chemical additive becomes bonded to the cellulose material alleviating problems associated with retention. In one embodiment, the present invention is directed to the formation of tissue products, such as facial tissue, bath tissue and paper towels.

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Sequences](#) | [Attachments](#) | [Claims](#) | [KOMC](#) | [Drawn D](#)

7. Document ID: US 20030086974 A1

L7: Entry 7 of 22

File: PGPB

May 8, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030086974

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030086974 A1

TITLE: Odour regulation in hygiene products

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 8, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Besemer, Arie Cornelis	Amerongen		NL	
Thiewes, Harm Jan	Woudenberg		NL	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/484

ABSTRACT:

Oxidized cyclodextrins containing an average of at least 0.5 carboxyl group and/or at least 0.5 functional group selected from aldehyde groups and aldehyde-derived groups per molecule can be used as complexing agents, in particular in odor control for hygiene products. A fragrance component can be incorporated in the oxidized cyclodextrin and released when in use, and, in addition or alternatively, the oxidized cyclodextrin can absorb undesired odor components during use.

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Sequences](#) | [Attachments](#) | [Claims](#) | [KUDC](#) | [Drawn](#) | [De](#)

8. Document ID: US 20030083491 A1

L7: Entry 8 of 22

File: PGPB

May 1, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030083491

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030083491 A1

TITLE: Hypochlorite free method for preparation of stable carboxylated carbohydrate products

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 1, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Komen, Joseph Lincoln	Bothell	WA	US	
Weerawarna, S. Ananda	Seattle	WA	US	
Jewell, Richard A.	Bellevue	WA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 536/56; 536/102

ABSTRACT:

A method of making a carboxylated carbohydrate is disclosed, cellulose being a preferred carbohydrate material. Carboxylated cellulose fibers can be produced whose fiber strength and degree of polymerization is not significantly sacrificed. The method involves the use of a catalytic amount of a hindered cyclic oxammonium compounds as a primary oxidant and chlorine dioxide as a secondary oxidant in an aqueous environment. The oxammonium compounds may be formed in situ from their corresponding amine, hydroxylamine, or nitroxyl compounds. The oxidized cellulose may be stabilized against D.P. loss and color reversion by further treatment with an oxidant such as sodium chlorite or a chlorine dioxide/hydrogen peroxide mixture. Alternatively it may be treated with a reducing agent such as sodium borohydride. In the case of cellulose the method results in a high percentage of carboxyl groups located at the fiber surface. The product is especially useful as a papermaking fiber where it contributes strength and has a higher attraction for cationic additives. The product is also useful as an additive to recycled fiber to increase strength. The method can be used to improve properties of either virgin or recycled fiber. It does not require high α -cellulose fiber but is suitable for regular market pulps.

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Sequences](#) | [Attachments](#) | [Claims](#) | [KUDC](#) | [Drawn](#) | [De](#)

9. Document ID: US 20030051834 A1

L7: Entry 9 of 22

File: PGPB

Mar 20, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030051834

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030051834 A1

TITLE: Method for preparation of stabilized carboxylated cellulose

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 20, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Weerawarna, S. Ananda	Seattle	WA	US	
Komen, Joseph Lincoln	Bothell	WA	US	
Jewell, Richard A.	Bellevue	WA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 162/9; 162/157.6, 8/115.51, 8/116.1, 8/181, 8/196

ABSTRACT:

The invention is directed to a method of making a heat and light stable carboxylated cellulose fiber whose fiber strength and degree of polymerization is not significantly sacrificed. The method involves the use of a catalytic amount of a hindered cyclic oxammonium salt as a primary oxidant and a peracid and halide salt as a secondary oxidant in an aqueous environment. The oxammonium compounds may be formed in situ from their corresponding amine, hydroxylamine, and nitroxyl compounds. The oxidized cellulose is then stabilized against D.P. loss and color reversion by further treatment with an oxidant such as sodium chlorite, a chlorine dioxide/hydrogen peroxide mixture, or a peracid under acidic conditions. Alternatively it may be treated with a reducing agent such as sodium borohydride. The method results in a high percentage of carboxyl groups located at the fiber surface. The product is especially useful as a papermaking fiber where it contributes strength and has a higher attraction for cationic additives. The product is also useful as an additive to recycled fiber to increase strength. The method can be used to improve properties of either virgin or recycled fiber. It does not require high α -cellulose fiber but is suitable for regular market pulps.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KRDB	Drawn D
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 10. Document ID: US 20030026828 A1

L7: Entry 10 of 22

File: PGPB

Feb 6, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030026828

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030026828 A1

TITLE: Coupling of modified cyclodextrins to fibers

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 6, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Besemer, Arie Cornelis	Amerongen		NL	
Verwilligen, Anne Mieke Yvonne Wilhelmina	Zeist		NL	
Thiewes, Harm Jan	Woudenberg		NL	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/443; 442/123

ABSTRACT:

Cyclodextrins and other encapsulating oligosaccharides can be bound to fibrous and/or polysaccharidic carriers by ionic bonds. The ionic bonds can be produced by introducing cationic or anionic groups into the cyclodextrins, and where appropriate, by introducing oppositely charged groups in the carrier material. The products can be used for odor control in the fibrous material.

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Sequences](#) | [Attachments](#) | [Claims](#) | [KUDOC](#) | [Draw. Des.](#)

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Term	Documents
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(L6 SAME L5).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	22

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